provision that shall conflict with this perpe ual con-

provision that shall conflict with this perpe ual contract made under it, by opposing or obstructing the Constitution and laws made under it.

Oh! that I had the eloquence of your heavenly gifted and venerated father [turning to a son of Patrick Henry, who sat near him on the platform] that I might make my voice heard throughout the longth and breadth of the land. The Union would, were I a Patrick Henry, or he alive need but one advocate to insure its safety. (Unbounded appiance)

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it, are reserved to the States or the people." And Mr. Yanesy argues that became power was not delegated to the Federal Government to destroy itself, therefore the power was re-

enment to destroy itself, therefore the power was re-served to the States to destroy it. What were the powers reserved? Powers for all legitimate subjects of powers reserved? Powers for all legitimste subjects of legislation—your own domestic institutions, for instance—Stavery for one. That is a power withheld from the Constitution of the United States. It is a power reserved to us, the people who own the slaves. The power to solembize marriages; to estah ish the laws of descent; to regulate the right of suffrage. But is the power to destroy reserved? It is prohibited in express terms. The Federal Government was not clothed with the power to destroy my person or my property; ergo, says Mr Yancey, that power is reserved to the States or the people; and only reserved to the States or the people; and only reserved upon Congress. I do not know whether the power is vested in you, the pople, to deprive me of my property or to cut my throst; not know whether the power is vested in you, the pos-ple, to deprive me of my property or to cut my throst; but such power is in you or in the State Government because it is not granted to Congress; and therefore all powers not conferred on the Federal Gavernment are

powers not conferred on the Federal Gavernment are reserved to the people or to the States.

Let us establish this doctrine of secession, and set where it leads us to. Just suppose the right to secesd is reserved to each State. As I said before, there is something solemn in the marriage compact of these States. The wife, on entering the marriage state, binds herself to obey her husband, just as we bound ourselves to obey her husband, just as we bound ourselves to obey the laws of the country, and the Constitution of the United States. But she has an ugly, crabbed, old husband with whom she become-dissatisfied, and she claims that she reserved to herself, in her own mind, the right to destroy by poison, and withdraw in search of a more congenial partner. Some old man has an ugly old wife, and sees a handsome, rich young woman, and falls in love with youth, beauty, and wealth, and though he did bind himself perpetually to the marriage contract, yet, casting aside the marriage tie, and forgetting the sacred compact, he says, Though I did enter into such an agreement, there were mental reservations of my own [laughter]—certain reserved rights by which I can withdraw, and form another and more favorable alliance.

Now I would advise all the secession men to go over to the Free-Love party. [Laughter.] There is where they belong, and there is where their doctrine would be appreciated. [Renewed laughter.]

But, in sober truth, what does this doctrine of the right of secession lead us to?

In the year 1803, Mr. Jeiferson purchased the Terri-

right of secresion lead us to?

In the year 1803, Mr. Jefferson purchased the Territory of Louisians from France, and through that Territory runs the Mississippi River. He acknowledged there was no constitutional authority for the purchase, and even asked for an amendment to the Constitution.

and even asked for an amendment to the Constitution legalizing what he had done. And why did he do it? A Voice—Hurran for Lincoln, and then for Botts! Mr. Botts—Thank you for my share of it, my friend. Perhaps Lincoln will thank you for his share after the election. [Applanse and langhter.]

Now why did Mr. Jefferson purchase Louisians, in violation of all constitutional authority? It was because the navigation of the Mississippi was essential to the interest of a number of the old States as well as to the interest of a number of the old States as well as to the interest of a number of the old States as well as to

the interest of a number of the old States as well as to the interest of a number since formed. It was necessary to the commerce of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi—to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the North Western States. He paid \$15,000 000 for it—a miserable pittance to be seen in comparison with its real value.

Mr. Jefferson made a purchase indispensable to the commerce and wellfare of the country.

But when we had bought it, and made for the convenience of our own people a magnificent trade, and admitted Louisiana as a State, how easy it would have been on the part of Louisiana to say, "I do not like this Constitution of youre quite as well as I thought I would. I think I can do better to set up in business as an independent State, and levy unmage duty on all would. I think I can do be levy tunnage duty on all the produce that comes down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." They would have said, "We purchased and paid for you, and admitted you into copartnership with us; but since you did come in, you must remain per-

How would it be in the case of the purchase of Cuba How would it be in the case of the purchase of Cuba? Great anxiety has been displayed on the part of this Government to purchase Cuba, and a minister was sent for the purpose of making an offer of \$200,000,000 for that island. Now, establish the doctrine of the right of secession, and see how it will operate in the event that she be purchased. You admit her into the Union. There are reserved rights on the part of Cuba, and there is a reserved determination on the part of Spain. The day after the admission of on the part of Spain. The day after the admission of Cuba this reserved determination of Spain is whispered into her ear. She is equal in all respects to the other States of the Union, and with equal rights to go out or

She demands of the Government an exposite that to be laid on sugars, for her especial benefit—it is denied, and Cuba secedes from the Union. Do you think Mr. Buchanan would have any difficulty in purebasing Cuba if this were the established doctrine of the United States? I think an arrangement could very easily be made with Spain to part with Cuba, if such were the

I have been talking about the right to dissolve the Union. I now come to the power to do so. Have you the power to second? If the United States Government, numbering 32,000,000 people, is clothed with the power that I think it is, and that Madison said it was, and which you find during the Admin's ration of Gen. Jackson it actually was, I think it would be a very dificult matter to oppose or resist the United States. There are 32,000 000 of inhabitants, including blacks and whites, and I suppose about 28,000,000 free whites

in the United States.

We are in the habit of hearing gentlemen, on the Fourth of July, making patriotic speeches, declaring that the Government of the United States is able and ready to cope with the world in arms if necessary; and yet it has not the power to resist little South Carolina.

[Applause.] That is blowing hot and cold in the same breath—it does not dovetail together well.

A South Carolina orator will say the same of the Government, that the combined forces of the world cannot overthrow it: and yet "a retired philosopher" on the banks of the Potomac can do it with twelve intended Victorians. trepid Virginians.

What is the power and what are the resources of the

United States?

When you talk about all the Southern States com bined competing with the Federal Government, it all moonshine and nonsense when you come to put

all moonshine and nonsense when you come to put into practical operation.

Suppose you all go out, what do you carry? You You leave the Public Treasury. There is not much o that just now, however, under Mr. Buchanan's Admin

is ration: but it is coming in, by degrees. [Langhter. You leave the arms, the navy, the public lands, the for tifications, all the dock yards, all the public property of every descriptions, munitions of war and all. And what have you got to fight with? Virgicia could not furnish clothes for her men

has taken all our money to hang John Brown and his confederates. [Laughter.] What do you propose to carry out with you? Nothing. And what will you fight upon? Nothing. Alabama is in a state of actual starvation. She had to call the Legislature to provide starvation. She had to call the Legislature to provide the common necessaries of life for her people. I will tell you my opinion on the subject. I mean no personal discespect to any gentleman. I doubt not, as Mark Anthony said of Brutus, they are all, all konorable men men who are very bold, chivalric and patriotic, possessing any amount of physical courage; but I do say, a more has a more had not have a more had not have a more had not seesing any smount of physical courage; but I do say, a more base, amanly and cowardly proposition was never submitted to an intelligent people on the face of the earth. [Applane.] What is their proposition? It is to run away, nat only before we are whipped, but before we are even struck a blow. [Great applanes.] If this was a large private estate, to be divided among as all, would you run away from it? If all the people of the Union were to go a, and each get his share, how many do you suppose would seed a saft forfeit. how many do you suppose would secole and forfeit their share? Not one. Suppose they all held the bonds of the United States for the moderate sum of \$10,000 each, to be forfeited by them whenever they

secceded from the Union, how many do you think would run away and leave them behind? Now, if you would not run away from your private estate, why attempt to persuade me to ran from my public estate? This is our Government; this is our Union, our Treasury, our Army, our Navy; it all be-Union, our Treasury, our Army, our Navy; it all belongs to us—why persuade us to run away and leave
them behind, I say not only before we are whipped,
but before we are struck a blow?

No, I will not run—I see no occasion for running—
sand when the occasion does come, which I do not look
for, I will claim my own, and I will fight for my rights
n the Union.

What would you think of some rich old farmer, wh What would you think of some rich old farmer, who had a fine estate in opartnership with somebody else. He had made a large crop of tobacco, had plenty of wheat in his barn, and corn very abundant—enough of this world's goods, in fact, to enable him to enjoy all that a loxurious appetite could desire—and he was suddenly to quit his estate, his family and his crops, and the next thing you heard of him he was down in Texas, and somebody asked him, "What induced you to run away and leave such a fine estate," and his reply should be. "Oh! I had a partner who every morning came to the fence and shook his first at me, and threat-wed to take my exists from me!" [Laughter.]

came to the fence and shock his fist at me, and threat-ened to take my estate from me! '[Laughter.]

That is just what these people propose to do. I am for standing here and fighting for my rights. They call me a submissionist. What do I submit to? I sub-mit to the Constitution and the laws of my country.

[Applause.] And even in my day, gentlemen, the time has been when he who was not a submissionist, in the sense in which I am a submissionist, would

in the sense in which I am a submissionist, would have entitled himself to a cravat not made of silk. [Applause] I hope these gentlemen will not push the matter to such an extreme as to entitle themselves to it; but if they do I trust such examples will be made as will have salutary and effective influence for the future. [Applause.]

Having discussed the right and the power to seeds from the Union, I say we will not be disturbed with this ghost of disunion, and you will hear no more of it after passion has had time to subside, because there is no cause for it. Is there any law of which they complain? Is there any man who is now disturbed by any federal law in the quiet possession of his property? There is not a law on the statute book which the Democracy of the Southern country has not passed. They have had absolute and uncontrolled management of the legislation of the country from the year 1800.

of the legislation of the country from the year 1800.

So that if there is any law on the statute book that ought not to have been passed, just get out of the way and we will repeal all those laws for you. [Applause] Some gentlemen seem to open their eyes when I say the Democratic party has had control of the Government for the past sixty years. I know they think there have been several intervals, such as the administrations of Mr. Adams and others. But Congress was opposed to him and he had no legislative power. So in 1840, we elected Gen. Harrison, who died within a month after his inauguration. We then had both branches of Congress, and the President on our side. But General Harrison died before Congress met, and consequently nothing was done during that period. When he died we had a Vice-President and the two Houses of Congress: but I do not think Tyler had been there a week before he was purchased by the Democratic party—a debt which they afterward repudiated. I mention this only as a historical fact and from no desire to deal unkindly with things long passed away. We all know he deserted us to become a represen'ative of the Democratic party; and when we had the two Houses of Congress we had no President to carry out our views; so they still continued in control of the legislation of the country. So it was when General Taylor was elected, and when Fillmore was there we had both branches of Congress sgainst us, so that in fact we have never had the control of the Government from the vear 1800 down to gress sgainst us, so that in fact we have never had the control of the Government from the year 1800 down to the present day.

Well, if there is any law of which complaint is made.

they alone are to blame. Is that their just excuse for a dissolution of this Government? It may be just a dissolution of this covernment? It may be just cause for us to complain, but not for us even to dissolve the Union. Now, those gentlemen use a very specious and plausible argument—one that is acceptable to the public, or one that seems to take with every unreflecting man—that we have the power and the right to carry our slave property into the Territories. Well, I am not going to tell you what I think ought to the table or but I will tell you what I think ought to be the law; but I will tell you what is the Constitution and the law. The idea is that what is property in one State is necessarily property in all the States. But it

is not true.

For example: A short time ago the game of billiards was prohibited in this State by law, and a billiard table could not be used in Virginia. In New-York they are property, and you may find a manufacturer of the article with \$20,000, \$30,000, or \$40,000 worth in his establishment. Was it property here? Yes, it was property: that is, he could bring it here, and you could not take it from him, but he could not use it as a billiard table, and therefore was not properly that could be used as such. So it is now with distilleries where the Maine Liquor Law has been adopted. You where the Maine Laddor Law has been adopted. Took cannot carry your distilleries, to be used as such, in many of the States. Bank notes are not property everywhere. As, for example, in the State of New-York, they authorize the issue and circulation of notes below the denomination of five dollars. In Virginia they are prohibited. They are not property here. Sup-pore there was I law of that sort in Kansas, Territorial or Congressional, prohibiting the circulation of all bank notes. You sell out your estate here, receive payment or Congressional, promoting the circulation of an bank notes. You sell out your estate here, receive payment in bank notes with you into the State or Territory of Kansas, you cannot use them there, they not being property. So with a great variety of things. Racehorses are not property in New-Jersey; that is to say, racing is prohibited there by law, and, athough you may carry your race-horse to New-Jersey, if you attempt to use him as such you incur the penalty of the law; he is therefore useless to you for the only purpose for which he is valuable.

If you set out to-morrow with a drove of hogs, another with mules and another with regroes—all wanting to go into Kansas—the first three will go there without asking protection for their property from the Federal Government. But the man with the negroes will not go there without asking protection. The reason is this: You will have to learn it some time or other, and you might as well know it now. The reason is, that slaves are

will have to learn it some time or other, and you make as well know it now. The reason is, that slaves are not recognized as properly under the common law. While negroes are not properly your horses are; and if you carry your horses or males into Karsas they are protected by the common law; but if you carry your negroes there, they are not protected, because Slavery its management institution, and requires special law for negroes there, they are not protected, because Siavery is a municipal institution and requires special law for its protection. Why is this? Because in the year 1772 a decision was rendered by Lord Mansfield which established the law on this subject. Prior to that year slaves had been resognized as property, and the rich planters of the West India Islands were in the habit of carrying their negroes to England when they visited that country. If they essaped from them, they would be apprehended and thrown into jail so that their owners could recover them and take them back where they came from, put them on board a ship, and carry them home. But in the year 1772, a man named Stewart home. But in the year 1772, a man named Stewart negro. away. He was apprehended and thrown into prison, was then carried before Lord Mansfield under a writ of was then carried before Lord Mansheld under a with or habeas corpus, who finally rendered the decision—as you will find in Howell's State Trials. In the opinion rendered, Lord Mansheld said:

"Slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law, and it is so odious that nothing can be suffered to sustain it but sooilites law.

That became the common law of England, and we That became the common is wolf England, and we being the Colonies of Great Britain at the time, it became the common law of the Colonies, and it was so recognized by the framers of the Constitution at the time of its formation and adoption, the evidence of which is to be found in the fact that—in fixing that clause of the Constitution which relates to the recovery of fugitive slaves, and which is the only part of that instrument which does recognize Slavery at all—an than it is only by inference, and not by express termsthen it is only by inference, and not by express termsfor the word slave was purposely excluded from the
Constitution—that clause declares:
"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the
laws thereof,"—not under this Constitution—but "under the laws
tarreed, ecapting into another, shall, in consequence of any law
or regulation therein, he discharged," &c. &c.
Mark the words, and remember that I did not make
the Constitution, I am only reading it as I find it; but
it is manifest that the framers of the Government re-

arded it as local and municipal under the laws onese States which recognized and protected it. Th public mind may have undergone a great change in the South, yet we must hold to the Constitution as it is, and bear in mind if his undergone no change, and that the Northern mind has changed the other way; but they, too, must hold to the Constitution as is. Why did they use this peculiar phraseology? Because slaves were not recognized as property law, and they did not mean to recognize it under the Constitution. It was a local law, depending entirely Constitution. It was a local law, depending entirely upon local legislation for protection, and Mr. Madison said in the Convention "he thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution that there could be property in men." Now they say the Dred Scott decision has set all that saide, and you have the same right to carry your slaves into a Territory as they have to carry any other property. What is that decision? It is not worth the snuff of this cardle to the slaveholder.

In the first place, the Supreme Court, which is the common arbiter by which we must all abide decided

ommon arbiter by which we must all abide, decided common aroter by which we must all above, decided that they had no jurisdiction over the case, because Scott was of African extraction, and was not a citizen of the United States; and not being a citizen he had no right to appear in that Court, and they had no jurisdic-

It has been argued that when they so decided the whole case was thrown out of the Cothe opinions pronounced after that were nothing but the political opinions of some of the Judges on the

One other point pretended to be settled by the Su preme Court is that neither Congress nor the Territoria Legislature has the power to legislate to exclude Slave. y from the Territories. Well, they have not done it.
or gress has not excluded it from the Territories, nor has the Territorial I+; islature.

What then? Is Savery legalized there? I think

not; and those gentlemen know not; otherwise they would not clamor for protection there. There is no exclusion of Slavery there; but they have failed to do what is necessary for its security. They have failed to make laws for its protection. The Supreme Court cannot make laws nor force legislation on the part of Congress—they can only interpret law after it is made. No law has been passed prohibiting Slavery. Very who gress—they can only interpret law after it is made, and has been passed prohibiting Slavery. Yet, who will carry his slaves to Kansas under this Dred Scott decision and without legislation for its protection? Let

Now we will suppose some gentlemen here to go into Kanras. Mr. A B starts with his negroes to go into Kanras. Mr. A B starts with his negroes to go into Kanras. He starts from Virginia, where local law protects him in the possession of his slaves. He gets into the State of Maryland, and what law is he subjected to? Ishe not subject to the laws of Maryland? When he passed the limits of Virginia, he left Virginia laws behind him. He leaves Maryland and gets into Pennsylvania, and becomes subject to Pennsylvania laws; and so on until he reaches his declination. He lands in Kanras, and there he is, with the Dred Scott decision to protect him. Now let us see how far it operates, and how far it protects him in his slave prop-

erty. He says to his negroes: "Sam, Bob, let us go to work and cut down these trees; let us build a shan'y and then cultivate the ground." The negroes bear his and then cultivate the ground." The negroes hear his orders, but they say, "wo do not feel like work today," and refuse to obey him. He undertakes to correct them; to coerce them; in so many words, he undertakes to whip them; but suppose they resist, and instead of his whipping them he gets whipped. [Laughter.] What then? I am a magistrate. You come before me to lodge your complaint. I ask you what is the matter—what is the nature of your complaint? You say, "look at these two black eyes of mine; look at my bloody nose." How did it happen, I ask. You eay, "my negroes did it." I inquire, under what circumstances did they do it? "Why," you say, "they refused to go to work when I told them, and when I modertook to whip them for it they turned on and whipped me. I want you to punish them for it." Well, I am a magistrate here, and will do so with pleasure if there is any punishment prescribed by law; but is there any Territorial or Congressional law fixing the punishment? He answers." ishment prescribed by law; but is there any Territorial or Congressional law fixing the punishment? He answers, "None," that he is aware of. What shall I do with them? If there is no law to punish. I must discharge them; for I can only execute, not make the law. You undertook to whip them, and they whipped you in self defense. If you had undertaken to whip white men, and they had whipped you, they surely had the right to do it; but you undertook to whip these negroes, and they whipped you. There is no law here to punish them, and I must, of course, acquit them. But you say the Constitution of the United States protects me. Well, Sr, here is the Constitution; where do you find the punishment for these negroes prescribed But you say the Constitution of the Constitution: where tects me. Well, Sir, here is the Constitution: where do you find the punishment for these negroes prescribed in the Constitution? "Well, but they told me the Dred Scott decision protected me." Does that prescribe the punishment for the offense charged against these negroes? "No: it has only said I have the right to bring my slaves into the Territories." But you find when you get there that neither the Constitution, nor the Dred Scott decision, nor any act of Congress, and when you get there that neither the Constitution, nor the Dred Scott decision, nor any act of Congress, nor of the Territorial Legislature, has prescribed the punishment for them in case they refuse to obey your orders. Well, finding that your slaves are worthless to you there, you say: "Come boys, let's go back to Virginia." But they do not want to go back, and they say: "No; we will not go. In Virginia you are a better man than we are: here we are quite as good as you." [Laughter.] Well, you come to me again to lodge your complaint, and you say that the laws of Virginia protect you.

lodge your complaint, and you say had Virginia protect you.
Yes, but you left the Virginia 'aws behind you when you came into Kansas. For if every man who comes into Kansas brings with him the laws of his State, we should have the laws of thirty-three States. Which

You want to carry your negroes back to Virginia, and you attempt to force them to go, and in self-defense they put you to ceath. Your friends come to me and they put you to ceath. Your friends come to me and it is proved that the negroes killed you in self-defense. What is the punishment? None whatever. Now, I want to know if these negroes are not just as free there as the white man, either under the Constitution of the United States, or the Dred Scott decision? And why? Simply because they are not property and the common law and you require positive enact-And why? Simply because they are not property under the common law, and you require positive ensotment for your protection; and the Dred Scott decision no more establishes Slavery in the Territories without further legislation for its protection, than the decision of the same Court in 1819, declaring a Bank Constitutional, established a Bank of the United States. Now, The Richmond Enquirer and Mr. Yancey both express great surprise that any Virginian should admit that Slavery is a municipal institution.

Every lawyer of intelligence will tell you it is a municipal institution, protected by municipal law, and if you repeal the law of this State to-morrow which provides a punishment for your slaves for resistance to your authority, your slaves are as free as you, if they choose to claim it; for, if you cannot punish, your cannot hold them in subjection except by force, and I am not talking about force Lyuch law, but Constitutional

not talking about force Lyuch law, but Constitutions law. But they express surprise that any one living in a Slave State should admit that Slavery is a municipal

institution.

I should like to know how they will reconcile their vote for Mr. Breekinridge, who holds precisely the same opinion, which is of record and must have been seen by them, for one of the first resolutions offered by him when he was a member of the Kentucky Legisla-

ture was as follows:

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth
of Kentucky. That the question of Flavery in the Territories, being wholly local and domestic, properly belongs alone to the peopie who inhabit them."

pie who inhabit them."

So much for that question.

There are some persons who say that the Dred Scott decision went behind that—which I utterly deny—and declares that the Constitution itself carried Slavery, of its own force, into all the Territories. It does no such thing, in my opinion.

If the Constitution carried it into the Territories, and

If the Constitution carried it into the Territories, and protected it there, Slavery would exist not only in the Territories, but in all the States, for the Constitution is surely not less binding in the States than in the Territories, and if it was established and protected by the Constitution, there would have been no power in the States by their Constitution or laws to exclude it, for that would have been in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which declares, as I have already shown that

shown, that
"This Constitution shall be supreme law of the land, and the
judges in every State shall be bound thereby, soything in the
Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstand-

And even in Massachusetts or Vermont any citizen sycholder might have claimed his property under the

onstitution. Let me tell you that this idea may be carried to a Let me tell you that this idea may be carried to a great extreme and to a dangerous extent. It is a delicate subject, and the man who proposes to take the institution from the position which it now occupies as a peculiar institution, differing from all other property, and put it on an equality with merchandise generally, and say because you have the right to carry slaves as merchandise, be takes a very hazardous position. It is better to let it stand as it is, a peculiar position. At is better to let it stand as it is, a peculiar institution, not subject to any other control than our own because the moment you propose to put it inpon a footing with ordinary merchandice, then may come in another proposition, that Congress may regulate Slavery and the slave-trade between the States as it does

erchandise. Let us hold it as a peculiar institution, consisting of oth persons and property, and never agree to put it p. n a footing with common merchandise, for if you o, I do not know the lawyer who could successfully

do, I do not know the lawyer who could successfully dispute the fact that Congress would have the power to regulate Slavery between the States, as it does in reference to every other article of commerce.

Having thus discussed the issues made in this canvaes, I propose now to say a word about the candidates and their records. I have no quarrel with Mr. Douglas now—I hope none for the future. He is in a progressive and improving condition. He is, as they say of persons who are getting over a spell of sixkness, convalencent; for I saw that in a speech he made at Harrisburg. Peril., a short time since, he has come Harrisburg, Pertl., a short time since, he has come over to us on the great principle of protection, and he told the people of Penesylvania that their coal and iron had never received that share of protection which it was entitled to receive at the hands of a fostering Government. This is a great step, in the right direction. ernment. This is a great step in the right direction.

But what operates on me even more than that is that he is a good Union man; and I am ready to shake hands with him and embrace all good Union men, at a time like this.

I differ with him, politically, on his doctrine of

time like this.

I differ with him, politically, on his doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. I differ with him in this. I am inclined to think that the plan proposed by him, and which was established by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, if not for one slight difficulty, would perhaps be the best way of settling the question. I think, with reference to the peace and harmony of the country, we should all be benefited by transferring it to the Territorial Legislature, and let them settle it for themselves, for the reason that it would cease to be a nastional question and become entirely local in its effects. The difficulty is, that there is a constitutional impediment that requires Congress to legislate for the Territories. Now, my argument is, that if the Constitution gives to Congress the power to legislate for the Territories, Congress must exercise that power—that if we, in adopting that Constitution, have conferred that power on Congress can no more divest itself of the power, and transfer it to a Territorial Legislature, than it can transfer the war-making power, or the power to regulate commerce among the States, or any other power to the State Legislatures; and the only security we, of the South, have is to ineist on and adhere to a true interpretation of the Constitution, and a rigid enforcement of all its provisions; if we cannot be protected in the way, we cannot look for it elsewhere. forcement of all its provisions; if we cannot be pro-tected in that way, we cannot look for it elsewhere.

I would never consent to the imposition of Slavery on our unwilling people in the Territories, and if they desire to have it, I would offer no obstacle to the accomplishment of their wishes. I am in favor of its settlement, therefore, by the people of the Territory; but they must come up and observe the forms prescribed by the Constitution, and obtain the assent of Congress to all their laws, as they have done from the foundation of the Government up to 1854. I propose to read now from the record of Mr. Lincoln—and let no man go from here to-night and say, because I do so, that I am a Lincoln man or have made a Lincoln speech, as the only means which they take to break the infinence of an argument they cannot answer, and desiroy the efonly means which they take to break the infinite of an argument they cannot answer, and destroy the effect of a truth that may be crushing to their fondest anticipations. If to read Lincoln's record makes me a Lincoln man, then I am also obnoxious to the charge of being a Breckinridge man, because I have read from his record, and a Donelas, man because I have read from being a Breckinridge man, because I have read from his record, and a Douglas, man because I have read from his record also. But I am neither; and I read this record of Lincoln's without intending to express either approval or disapproval, for there is no reason why I should. It speaks for itself. Let that be borne in mind. I want every man to stick a pin there, that he may not forces if

election, in the course of three weeks, which we are told by Gov. Wise will be "an overt act of war," and that certain States mean to go out of the Union. I read his record that you may see and determine for yourselves whether it is just cause for a dissolution of the Union. I mean neither to approve nor disapprove the record of Mr. Lincoln, but I felt that I owed it to you and to myself to become familiar with his antecedents before I presented myself before the people to address them on the questions that are so soon to be decided—srd I have done so and am no to be deterred from doing full justice to Mr. Lincoln by any ridiculous and contemptible charge of being a Free Soller or an Abolitionist

In 1827 Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Legisla ture of Illinois, and that Legislature adopted resolu-tions of an obnexious character to the South, d-claring that Corgress had not only the right to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and the slave-trade bein the District of Columbia and the slave-trade between the States but that they were bound to exercise that power, and Mr. Lincoln was one of two members who entered their protest upon the records of the House, in which he took the ground that, while Congress had the power, he was opposed to the exercise of that power, except upon the application of the owners of the property, and then only on condition of remuneration to the owners. I served in Congress with Lincoln in 1847; I know very little about him; I do not recollect that I made his personal acquaintance. He was a young or new member, and did not take a very setive part in the business of the House, and I do not recollect that I was thrown into his company. Mr. not recollect that I was thrown into his company. Mr. Gogyin was on the Committee with Mr. Lincoln, and, I am told, testifies to his high qualities as a man and a

gentleman.

Of course that made Goggin an Abolitionist. Mr.
Lincoln, however, might, like other politicisus, plead
the statute of limitations on what had occurred 23 years
ago in the Illinois Legislature, so I traced him down to sgo in the Illinois Legislature, so I traced him down to a later period. Mr. Berjamin, in the Sanate, declared the was a sounder man upon the Slavery question than Douglas. But Mr. Benjamin was a Democrathe could afford to say so. I could not, for that would establish Abelitionism on me. Charity covereth a multitude of sins, but Democracy covers charity. [Great applause.] But I was reminded the other day, by reading a speech of Mr. Winthrop of Boston, lately returned from his European tour, of a circumstance which is coursed while I was in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and the circumstance to which Mr. Winthrop refers was that a similar proposition contained in the resolutions of the State of Illinois in 1837 were offered in Congress in 1847, and that Mr. Lincoln offered a substitute for them, carrying out his views as expressed in 1837; but still this was thereen years ago, and the statute of limitations neight be pleaded to that,

pressed in 1837; but still this was thirteen years ago, and the statute of limitations might be pleaded to that, so I traced him down to a still later period.

Now I am going to read what Lincoln said. In 1858, before he became a candidate for the Presidence, and when he was a candidate for the Senate of the United States, and had every inducement to be as strongly Anti-Slavery as possible before the people of I linois, it seems certain questions were put to him by Douglas, and I only read the questions as propounded and the arewers as given.

and I only read the queetons as propounted and attewers as given.

Question I. I desire to know whether Lincoln to-day stands, as he did in 1854, in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Share Isw! Answer. I do not now, nor ever did stand in taver of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Share Isw. E. Q. 2. I desire kinn to answer whether he stands pledied Isw. as he did in 1854, against the admission of any more Shave States into the Union. even if the neeple what them? A. I do not now, or ever did stand pledged against the admission of any more Shave States into the Union.

se fit to make.

Q. 4. I want to know whether he signife to day pledged to the helitim of Slavery in the District of Columbia. A I do not and pledged to day to the abolition of Slavery in the District Columbia.

At a subsequent period of the same speech, he said he should regret that any Territory should ask to come into the Union se a Slave State; but if the people thus

he should regret that any Territory should ask to come into the Union as a Slave State; but if the people thus asked admission into the Union he did not consider that a sufficient ground of objection to their admission. In another speech, which I will read from, he says:

"Before proceeding let me say, I thick I have no prejudice aniast the Scutherr people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If Slavery did not now exist among me we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North and South. Doubtless there are individual on both sides who would not hold slaves under any circumstances; and others who would gadly introduce Slavery anew it is were out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, so North, and become tip-top. Aboltionists, while some Northern ones go South and become most cined slave masters.

"When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of Slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exist, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any astisfactory way. I can understand and appreciate the saying. I suculd not know what to do as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves and shall them to Liberia, to their own native hand. But a moon mis reflection would convince me that whatever of high long that it is not get in the most of the slaves and shall them to Liberia, to their own native hand. But a moon mis reflection would convince no that whatever of high long that him and the slaves and shall them to Liberia, to their own native hand. But a moon mis reflection would convince no that whatever of high long that the error would not know has to do as to the slaves and shall them to be the mis and then what to do as to the slaves and shall them to be the men and then what to do as to the slaves and shall then the rest whatever of high long or the mis reflection would convince no that whatever of high long or the mis strength of the missing shalp clear enough to me to demounce people upon. What he them, and make them politically and socially our equal was feeling will not admit of this, and if mine would, that those of the great mass of white people will a ther this feeling accords with justice and sound judgme the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. As feeling, whether well or libranded, cannot be safely ded. We cannot then, make them equals. It does so that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopt a their tardiness in this, I will not undertake to judge exert in the South.

but for their targets in the year. The preferr in the South.

"When they remind us of their Constitutional rights, I achieve dee them not greedily, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not in its stricescry, be more their to carry a which should not in its stricescry, be more their to carry a few man into slavery, than our ordinary criminal laws are to

are man into stavery, than our ordinary criminal laws are to are an innocent one.

But all his, to my judgment furnishes no more excuse for emitting Slavery to go into our own free territory, than it rould for revising the African stave-trade by isw. The law high forbids the principle of slaves from Africa, and that which is see long forbid the taking of them to Nebrasia can hardly be being given on any mova principle; and the repeat of the former could find quite as plausible excuses as that of the latter.

I have reason to know that Judge Doughas knows that I said also I think he has the answer here to one of the questions has to me. I do not reason to know that Judge Doughas knows that I said also I think he has the answer here to one of the questions one are to me. I do not reason to show him to catenifie me unlaws a pays back for it in kind. I will not answer questions one after another, unless he reciprocates, but as be has made this indirty, and I have answered before, he has not it without my get one anything in return. He has got my answer on the Fagility

aw. ow gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length. "Now gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length, in this is the true con plexion of all I have ever said in regard the institution of Slavery and the black mee. This is the hole of it, and anything that squees me into his idea of perfect call and politicis equality with the negro is but a specimuland missile arrangement of words, by which a man one prove a core-chestnut to be a cheature horse. I will say here, while pen this subject, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, interfers with the Institution of Slavery in the States where entering with the Institution of Slavery in the States where entering the subject, that I have no purpose of increduce political disconnections of so. I have no garpess to introduce political discolar lengthing between the wints and the black races. There a physical difference between the two which, in my indigment, fill probably forewr forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality, and insammen as it becomes a necessity at these must be difference. In we well as dudge Douglas, and inver of the race to which I belong having the superior position in very of the race to which I belong having the superior position. The crise would are the variety and the authority of the race of ultimate extinction, and the puttic ind would as fer eighty years past, believe that it was in the curse of ultimate extinction and the puttic ind would as fer eighty years past, believe that it was in the unuse of ultimate extinction. The crise would be past, and se institution might be let alone for a handred years, if it should we so long in the States where it extinct, yet it would be past, and of existence in the way best for both the black and the lite race."

We have all heard it gtated that he said that if he

We have all heard it stated that he said that if he could not come into Kentucky and Virginia, he would stend on the banks of the Obic and are into these States. Here is his own explanation of what has been

Since. Here is his own explanation of what has been his ascribed to him. He says:

"As the Judge had so fixtered me, I could not make up my mind that he meant to deal unfairly with me, so I went to work to allow him that he misunderstood the whole slope of my peech, and that I really never intended to set the people of war with one another. As an illustration, the next time I met him, which was at Syringheld I used this expression; that I claimed to right under the Constitution, on had I any isolitation, to niter into the Siate States and interfere with the institutions of savery. He says, upon that, I known will not enter into the lave States, but will go to the banks of the Ohio, on this side, and show over! He runs on, step by step, in the hore chestent Slavery. He says, upon that, 'Limon's with non-ease that side, they States, but will go to the banks of the Ohio, on this side, induhoto over! He runs on step by step in the horse chestnet give of argument, until he shall have extinguished Slavery in all instates; the Union shall be dissolved! Now I don't think that was exactly the way to 'treat a kind, aminble, intelligent pentleman.' I snow if I had saked the Judge to show when or where it was I had said that, if I didn't sourceed to fring into the Slave Slaves until Slavery should be extinguished, the Union should be dissolved, he could not have shown it. I understand what he would do. He would say, 'I don't mean to quote from you but this was the result of what you say. But I have the right to ask, and I do ask now, Did you not put it in such a form that an orelinary reser or liseaure would tase it as an expression now me!"

That is as much of the record of Lincoln as I feel to be recessary to read. I have heard a great deal about

be recessary to read. I have heard a great deal abou him, as about other men in public life, but I do not be lieve anything I hear about any public man until it is proved to be true. I have good reason for it; for I have seen such frightful pictures drawn of myself that neither I nor any friend of mine, I am sure, would ever recognize the likeness.

recognize the likeness.

The next nestion is, is there any remedy for all this There is, the is one which we can suitain ourselve upon, by the Constitution, by our own consciences, by common honesty and by common sense. Go back to the Constitution as our fathers unde it. This is a new doctring reasoned, that of forcing Slavey into a Territory. I speaks for itself. Let that be borne in mind.
I want every man to stick a pin there, that he may not forget it.
I have a high and patriotic object to serve in reading his record, looking, as I do, to the possible event of his

the slave property, and divide it among the States and Territories, according to their federal numbers, and it would not exist twenty years in any one of them.

The power itself would become so weak, and the antagouistic power of free labor so strong, it would be extinguished everywhere. Keep it where it is, and it constitutes a moral force which will always sustain itself. Senator Mason said the public mind has undergore a great change since the adoption of the Constitution.

It is true—but, unfortunately for him and his party North, the public mind has not kept page with the

It is true—but, unfortunately for him and his party North, the public mind has not kept pace with the changes of the South, and, what is of still more consequence, the Corstitution has not changed. Let us be satisfied to keep our slaves where they are; and let us demand, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, that we shall not be interfered with by the Northern States. That is all it is necessary forus to do; but in order to do that you must first get rid of Democratic politicians [applause]—men who in a number of instances have not the heart to feel nor the brain to conceive the consequences of their folly; men who have kept alive this Slavery agitation because it is the only means by which they can obtain the favor of the people, and secure the power to themselves, by presenting themselves to the people as the exclusive champions of Slavery; men who never did own a slave on earth, and probably never will, yet d-nounce me, who am a slaveholder, and all the slaveholders in the country, every man, ne matter what his interest is in slave property, as an Abolitionist, unless he votes the Democratic ticket; who have kept the agitation alive for their own self-ish purposes, and who will keep it alive, no matter what will be the consequences to your peace and happinese, or to the safety of the Union.

Get rid of Democracy.

Ext. when we tell them that some demagogue will

pinese, or to the safety of the Union.

Get rid of Democracy.

But when we tell them that some demagogue will take the stand and say, Look and see what Democracy has done for the country! See how it has grown and expended under Democracy! We were but thirteen States, and now there are thirty-two! We were but 3,000 000 inhabitants, and now we have grown to 33,000 000! Well, so have I grown up and expanded under Democracy. [Great langiter.] My family have grown up and expanded. Your families have grown up and expanded. Your families have grown up and increased. But pray tell me what had have grown up and expanded. Your families have grown up and increased. But, pray tell me what had Democracy to do with it? Why, the bees go on and expand and increase their numbers, and when they get too thick they swarm, and go out and settle new territory. And it is so with us. The fixtural increase of our people, with the great influx of foreigners, has swelled our population to 32,000,000. Would it not have done the same thing under any other rule? Let us try it awhile. I am afraid to trust them any longer—a perty that has brought us to the varse of the precipice a perty that has brought us to the verge of the precipice —ss I lean now over this platform, threatening to pre-

—as I lean now over this platform, threatening to place to pittet us into the gulf of Disanion.

They have cone too far to recede. They cannot save the Union. Try some other party, and see if they cannot save the Union. At all events, let us content ourselves with the question of Slavery as it has existed from the formation of the Government. Leave it (Slavery) to climate and production to regulate itself, and there will be no difficulty on the subject. If we have the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the subject. If we could change the face of nature and transfer their long, cold Winters of the North to the South, and our long, not Summers to the North, they would in twenty years become the Pro-Slavery party, and we the party of Freedom

Freedom.

Well, now, gentlemen, I have said nothing personwell, now, gentlemen, I have said nothing below ally against any of the candidates for the Presidency, because it is not my purpose to do so; and I stand here to-night disclaiming any intention or desire to speak harshly of any one of them, or to glorify another. I know all of them personally. Breckinridge I know well and I know him to be an honorable, high-industrial intelligence and the secondary when I know well and I know him to be an honorable, high-minded, intelligent genileman, and one against whose character nothing can be said. Yet I think there is one strong objection to the election of Breckinridge. I do not mean to say that he is a Disunionist, but he has lent his name to a party which had its origin in, and whose avowed purpose is, the dissolution of the Union. Still further is it from me to say he is an Abolitionist. I should feel myself dishonored to stand before you and bring a charge against him that I did not believe to be true to effect the election of any man or the suc-

to be true, to effect the election of any man or the suc-cess of any party.

Another objection to Mr. Breckinridge is, that he is too young too inexperienced, to take charge of this great en pire and administer all its affairs, foreign and domestic. Mr. Douglas is a man of more enlarged exdomestic. Mr. Doughas is a man of more emarges of the perience in public affairs, and a gentleman against whom nothing is to be said. But I think he deserves some punishment, independent of my opposition to him on account of his Democracy, for his agency in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It may be that we shall ourselves have to support him some of these days. I cannot tell. I think the two wings of the days. I cannot tell. I think the two wings of the party are so far apart that they are not likely to get together again, and the Union portion of the Democracy and outselves must coalesce in the future. I do not see where they are going to; they must come to us; we must go to them, or, perhaps, we shall have to meet half way. What is the reason of the difference that now exists between the politicians and the people in this State? It is because there never was any bond of aympathy between them. The Calhoun wing held the balance of power originally between the Old-Line Whigs and the Democratic party, and the Democratic were afraid to trust them, and afraid to offend them, and from the first they have never given the Old-Line were strain to trust them, and arrain to one of them, and from the first they have never given the Old-Line Democra's a crumb. The Douglas men are in no better condition than we poor Whigs have been. They have been kept shivering in the cold, without food or clothing. [Laughter.] They want shelter, and the only way they can get it is to come to us. [Renewed laughter.]

As to Mr. Bell, I know him, too. I have heard but one charge sgainst him. I support him not only because he is the candidate of my party, but I support him because I know him to be a sound, national, conservative, Union-loving man—a man of enlarged ex-perience in public life; and because I look upon the ticket presented by the party to which I belong as being the most rational that has been presented to the being the most fiational that has been presented to the country. I have heard that the charge has been made—it was rever made in my presence—that he is an Abolitionist. Well, I would not take the trouble to refute it and I would not offend you, nor do the injustice to him, to regard that charge as worthy of a moment's consideration. (Applause.) The man that would consider that charge is not worthy of voting. He ought to be excluded by the Commissioners on the ground that the right of suffrage is withheld from all men of unscound nind. (Laughter and applause.) The only answer I have to make to it is to rend from a paper called the Selana Sentinel, a Democratic paper published in Alabama, which says:

How foul! The houtgomery describer beddly charges Mr. Bell with being an Abolitionist. We are no defender of John Bell with being an Abolitionist. We are no defender of John Bell with being an Abolitionist as wound that or propriety in charging Abolitionism against say gentleman of Lowndes or Mentpomery Counties. The man who charges John Bell with being an Abolitionist, does it through a desire to lie uppn his fellow man."

This is as plain and emphatic as it is true, and we ountry. I have heard that the charge has been made-

This is as plain and emphatic as it is true, and we commend it to the consideration of the Breckingides

orators and editors generally.

Now, in regard to Mr. Lincoln, I have only to say, if he was the purest, wieset, and most experienced of all, there is an insurmountable objection to him, and that is that in all respects I am a national man in every

sense of the word, and I could, under no circumstances, vote for a man who is a sectional candidate, no matter to what party he may belong. But candor compels me to say that he is not more sectional than Breckinridge, and not half so dangerous as the party Mr. Breckin

Now, one or two subjects briefly touched, and I quit,
I have been asked what I thought it was the duty of
the South to do in the event of the election of Mr. Lin-

the Scath to do in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln. I answer neiting in the world, but salomit as we have always done. I have no desire to keep serret from any man what I would do, for I would wear my heart upon my sleeve, and if every political opinion I entertain could be summed up in one word I would have that word on my breast that every man might read it who felt an interest in knowing. His election would constitute to reason for a dissolution of the Union, nor would that of any other free white man. A native citizen of the United States, 35 years of age, the only qualification required by the Constitution: first he has the Senate fixed sgainst him, the political complexion of which cannot be changed within the complexion of which cannot be changed within next four years, and the Supreme Court is against so there is another source of protection to the So So that if Lincoln were elected and even prepared to offer violence and outrage to the South, I would not be prepared to dissolve the Union. If he were elected and prepared to dissolve the Union. If he were elected and should recommend violent and extreme measures to Congress, I should not think the time for dissolution had arrived. His recommendation might be repudiated by both branches of Congress; but supcondition that have arrived? I not, because this sacred little book, the Constitute of the United States, provides another remedy, and that is the Supreme Court. I would go to the Supreme Court, I would go to the Supreme Court, I would there proclaim that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery, and demand hat justice and right should be done me. But, if the Supreme Court refused me redress, then I would say the time has come for revolution, and let him take the

the time has come for revolution, and let him take the cad who will, I will follow. [Great applause.] But I ever will consent to plunge this country into all the orrors of civil war; to involve your children and my children; to inflict such a calamity upon the nation; to oppose brother to brother and father to son in deadly onflict, I never will until I have exhausted every emedy provided for by the Constitution. (Great ap-I have been asked, also, "Suppose South Carolina blinks proper to go out of the Union; what would you do then?" I have heard some patriotic gentlemen say no Federal troops should ever cross this State while they are alive; but if I were asked what I was going

to do in such an event, the first inquiry I would make is. Who is coming at the head of the Federal troops? Who is going to take command of the troops? Is it Lincoln? No; they will not wait for his inaugura-

tion. Will it be Mr. Buchanan? No; he will stay is Washington and manage the finances, for which he acems particularly well qualified. [Laughter.] New I think if any army were to march here it would be headed by Gen. Scott. [Applause.] And then, if he came along on his way to the South, it would depend on how many men he had with him what I would be satisfied as we him safe escort through the State. But if would be well on my knapsack and shauder my water and go along with him. [Applause.] Now, do not let us confound our personal sympathics with the higher obligations of public law and public duty. I do not mean I would literally go along with him; he would not expect such a thing of me but I only mean to appeal to the obligations of duty, and state what I think we ought all to do.

If South Carolina declared herself out of the Union, what aspect does she present to the United States? It she a State in the Union? If so, the laws must be eaforced in the Union. But if she is no longer a State in the Union. But if she is no longer a State in the Union. But if she is no longer a State in the Union. She is an enemy to the United States, and also to Virginia; and am I to be called a traitor for obeying the Constitution of my State and of the Union? She is an enemy to the States and to you. I owe no allegiance to South Carolina because she is a Skare State, and I would as soon merch to South Carolina to enforce one law as I would to Massachusetts to enforce another, whether the Facility of Massachusetts to enforce another, whether the Facility of Slave law or any other, or to reduce either to submission if they were rash enough to assume the position of a foreign enemy to me and mine. I am not a slave setties is another. I do not think it just to take either as reflecting fairly the conservative tentiment of either section of the country. There is no more fairness in looking on the extreme States of the North as fair axrounders of the public sentiment there, than that South Carolina is a fair expounder of the public s

the South.

If this constitutes me a submissionist, I am a submis If this constitutes me a submissionist, I am a submissionist; but I submit to the Constitution and laws of my country, and he who does not is a traitor to both. These are the opinions I entertain upon the subject of the issues involved in the present canvaes. I have expressed them fully and freely, but I hope I have left no hendle by which, through misrepresentation, our adversaries will injure us. I have endeavored to present my views in a manner perfectly inoffeneive to any candidate, and, I trust, to the feelings of all here present. I return you my thanks for your patient attaction, and hope I have done as much service for the Democratic party as the Democracy this morning expected of me.

Gentlemen, I have concluded my argument sgain express my acknowledgments for the mani which they have been received. At the close of Mr. Botts's remarks, there was one

universal cheer, which rung through the Hall, and, being caught up by the ontside crowd, was continued until it died away in the far distance of the suburba The reporter has never witnessed more enthusiasse exhibited in favor of a public speaker; and it was readered the more impressive in this instance from the fact of the very vindictive spirit recently manifested toward him by the leading political organs in the State.

FROM MEXICO.

The report of the capture of the City of Guadalajara by the Liberals is confirmed by news received at New-Orleans. The dates from the capital are to the 17th inst. The N. O. Picayune says of the fall of Gua-

"The event which now seems to be fully confirmed "The event which now seems to be fully confirmed is a most important one, and may be the turning point of the civil war. Guadalajara is the second city of the Republic, rich and prosperous, and has been defended with great obstinacy. It has long been, moreover, the principal stronghold of the Reactionists in that part of the Republic, and its capture is believed to open the way direct to the capital.

"Our files abound in most touching letters from the basis and city from which it would appear as might

"Our files abound in most touching letters from the besieged city, from which it would appear, as might indeed have been expected, that the suffering of the people was very great. We learn, indeed, from a letter of Gereral Ortega himself, that on the first instant, the suffering had become so great that the fire upon the city was suspended for the space of three hours, that women and children might leave the town. How many actually left we are not informed, but it would appear that the number was small. In all probability the poor people knew not what to do and there for the space of at least twenty days, they remained huddled together in the center of the town, farthest removed from the shots of the besiegers, suffering each hour disfrom the shots of the besiegers, suffering each hour dis-comforts and anxieties which must have been were then death inself.

than death itself.

"In the same letter Gen. Ortega gives an equally sad account of the demoralization and necessities of the soldiery in the town, which must have added ten-fold to the horrors of the scene. In the mean time, the line of the besiegers advanced night and day, and the General writes on the 1st, with the most perfect confi-dence, that the city would be compelled to capitulate at

an early day.

The news by this arrival also confirms that before The news by this arrival also confirms that before published of the action of the Constitutional Government in depriving Gen. Degollado of the command of the army, for the seizure of the late conducts, and the appointment of Gen. Ortega in his place. The note of the Government, making the announcement, is very severe in its reprobation of the selzure, and declared that the money shall be restored to its lawful owners. We presume, therefore, it will soon find its way hither by the Rio Grande.

"The United States Minister, Mr. McLane, arrived the Congress that I have a resumed the duties of

at Vers Cruz on the 17th, and resumed the duties of " It is stated, from the capital, that every seat in the

diligence, which was to leave on the 21st for Jalapa, had been taken by the British Legations.

'The non-arrival of the new French Minister, M.

"The non-arrival of the new French Minister, M. Saliguy, by the Tennessee, gave much disappointment to the French at Vera Cruz.

"Frem the capital we have but a repetition of the news we have for months past had to record—the almost total suspension of business; calling in of the neighboring garrisons; levies upop the rich, and anxieties of the people—all of which, in such a state of anarchy and confusion, we can well believe to be true. It is also stated that the troops were being called in from the City of Puebla, which was to be abandoned to the Constitutionalists."

to the Constitutionalists.

PROPOSED VISIT OF COMPANY E, NINTH REGI-MENT, TO ESGLAND.—An interesting correspondence has passed between Adjutant Coppinger of the Ninth Regiment and Lord Palmerston, on the subject of a visit of Company E of that Regiment to England. In the letter addressed to the Minister, under the date of August 31, the inquiry is made whether a company of 100 men. including a band of music, of the New-York State Militia, would be permitted to land in England and parade, armed and equipped as a military company. The letter states that Company E, Ninth Regiment, New-York City Guard, commanded by Capt. William Atterbury, is desirous of making an excursion to Kagland next Summer, in their military character, and of exchanging courteeles with the volunteer organizations their "brother soldiers"-of Great Britain. The reply, dated Oct. 12, etates "that her Majesty's Government, as well as the whole British nation, would feel very great pleasure at a friendly visit from any portion of the people of the United States; but it would not be consistent with the laws of the United Kingdom that a body of armed men, organized as a military body, and not being subjects of the British Sovereign, should land in the United Kingdom and move about therein. Lord Palmerston, however, would remark that if any if the members of the corps which you mention were to come over to England in the Summer of next year, bringing with them their rifles, for the purpose of entering into competition at the annual rifle shooting meeting, there can be no doubt that they would be most heartily welcomed." The matter is still under onsideration, and will be the subject of fature correspondence between Adjutant Coppinger and the English Washington, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul in this city. Such visits have not been unfrequent beween military companies of the United States and the British Provinces, and the company hope that they may yet be allowed to visit England in a military capacity. The trip, if undertaken, will occupy nearly two mouths, at an expense of \$30,000-\$10,000 of which has already been subscribed by eight members of the company. -M. D'Aiguières has published Tables sans fin, the

result of ten years' labor. By these, the product of multipliers and multiplicands of three figures is read by inspection, and thus it is easy to multiply any or divide with any number of figures by the use of a little addition and subtraction. His simplifications are so great that the squares of the hundred thousand first numbers, which would otherwise form a large volume of nine hundred pages, are contained in a little book of loss than a hundred pages.